



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breaths the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS.

I. O. SLOAN, of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR.

WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Grant, Porter, Union, Monroe, and Janesville.

JONATHAN COLE, of Center.

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Hancock, Lincoln, and Adams.

JOSEPH SPAULDING, of Harmony.

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson, and La Prairie.

JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the city of Beloit and towns of Beloit and Tipton.

CORNELIUS M. TREAT, of Tipton.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.

A. C. HATES, of Janesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Avon, Newark, Unionville, Rock and Spring Valley.

JOHN L. V. THOMAS, of Newark.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERRIFF.

REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

O. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

THESUROR.

B. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SUNSHINE.

S. D. LOCKE, of Johnson.

CORONER.

S. C. BURHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.

WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

General Buell.

The Louisville Journal is at length getting sick of Buell. It says he has failed to fulfil the expectations of his friends. "The country expected him, at the head of his mighty army, not to let Bragg get out of Kentucky. There is undeniably a very extended impression that energy has been wanting in the pursuit. Murmurs are loud and deep."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is in Buell's army, and who is evidently no enemy of his commander, says:

"Gen. Buell is too slow. I accuse him of no other fault, but I must confess that this fault is a crime in him. I do not regret the language of denunciation I hear on all sides from officers and men. It is disgusting to listen to it, but it is more so to find that it is so true, and to know that it is just. Buell's friends acknowledge and confess themselves disappointed. I am willing to confess more, but I do not join in the wholesale denunciation of him which is heard on all sides. I do not believe Gen. Buell incapable of fighting, nor do I believe him to be a traitor. But a man so absolutely incapable of saying "yes" or "no"—so undecided, so cautious, and so fearful of being defeated as Gen. Buell, can never successfully cope with Bragg. Gen. Buell does not appreciate the system of warfare pursued by Bragg. One little column of a single division, on Wednesday last, Bragg precipitated three entire divisions. To reinforce that overpowered column, Gen. Buell sent one small brigade late in the day—after the sun had gone down."

This correspondent, in a history of the late movements in Kentucky, continues:

"Buell's strategy! Why, Gen. Buell has said that he did not know that there was an engagement until it began five hours. Reinforced! Gen. Gilbert, in all that day with 500 yards of the field, in line, looking on, and when the right fell back, his left (McCook's brigade) fell back one-quarter of a mile—reinforced we were, but the day was done, and when Steadman with the murdered Bob McCook's brigade came in for a moment on the right, night had set in and Steadman, crying with vexation, was held back. Reinforced! There was no reason why the whole army of Bragg could not have been overwhelmed, but that Buell's strategy failed it."

JENOX TAYLOR'S SPEECH.—We desire the special attention of our readers to this admirable speech. It is well calculated for this meridian. Like all the speeches of this eminent senator, its logic is keen and convincing, and it grapples with the very issues before the people in this fall's elections with a clearness and candor that cannot but carry conviction to the minds of all attentive readers.

TRAITORS.—While it is very unjust to say that every democrat is a traitor, it is very true that every traitor claims to be a democrat.

When an impudent democrat asks you why the republicans didn't accept the Crittenden compromise and avert the war, ask him why the Douglas democracy, long before the Crittenden compromise was proposed, did not accept the Breckinridge platform at Charleston and avert the war. The democrats cannot condemn republicans for not making a surrender that they would not make themselves.

"290."—Many persons are curious to know how the confederate gunboat "290" obtained her name. A naval authority says it was applied to her because her length is 290 feet.—Exchange.

Another answer given is that the number of British subscribers to the fund for its construction was 290.

(Continued from first page.)

When did this rebellion break out? Not since the 4th of March, 1861, when republicans came into power. It had been contemplated for a long time. The conspiracy to overturn this government dates back many years, but the attempt was not openly made until after the election of 1860. Then it was that the cabinet ministers of Mr. Buchanan, the chief officers of the government, went to work systematically to destroy it. Floyd, Colburn and Thompson, after doing all in their power to cripple the government, left the cabinet and went to their respective states to raise a rebellion against it. While Mr. Buchanan was yet President, the forts of the United States were assailed and seized; the militia of the United States were taken possession of; the flag of the United States was fired upon; the authority of the United States was set at naught in several states, and no attempt whatever was made to protect the country or the honor of its flag. Who does not know that had the same course been pursued by Mr. Buchanan in the winter of 1860-'61 which was adopted by Gen. Jackson when he was President, and a small force been sent to Charleston harbor to defend the public property there, and hold possession of the government forts, not a gun would have been fired upon them; and if a gun had been fired, it would have been without effect, for they would not have been taken by surprise. But President Buchanan, when appealed to, to protect the public property, said that if he were to do so it would alienate the south. [Laughter.] It would offend them, and in order to keep peace with them, he entered into an arrangement with rebel commissioners who visited him not to garrison the forts and protect the government property, provided they would not make any open attacks—until they got ready to make them. [Laughter.] That is what it amounted to, for they proceeded, as fast as they were prepared, to take possession of the public property throughout the south.

This rebellion commenced at that day. Let no man charge that the republicans had anything to do with it, for the republicans were not in power at that time in any department of the government. All that the republicans had done was to elect a President of the United States, who was not yet inaugurated; and is there any man in this republic who would take from any one of his fellow-citizens his right of suffrage—the right of voting as he pleased? The government is at an end if you take from the citizen that right.

It has been sometimes said that the republicans were unwilling to assent to any propositions of peace—that they were opposed to any compromise at that period. What was there to compromise? We were not in power. How could we compromise? But we did do this much: the constitution of the United States provides that, on the application of two-thirds of the states of the Union it shall be the duty of congress to call a convention to amend the constitution of the United States. The legislature of the state of Kentucky, of the state of New Jersey, and of the state of Illinois, had each passed resolutions calling upon congress to call a convention in order that, if the constitution needed amendment, it might be amended according to the forms prescribed, so as to protect the rights of the people of all parts of the United States. I did not believe that the constitution was good except as it was. Still, as there were amendments, I voted in favor of a resolution calling upon the other states to consider this proposition, so that we might have a request from the requisite number of states to call a convention. So did the republicans generally vote for that proposition; and it received in the senate of the United States but one single democratic vote. It was in the power of the democrats to have called a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution; and that was the only legitimate way by which to reconcile the difficulties that were existing in the country, if there were difficulties that needed reconciling; so that it is not true that the republicans utterly refused to do anything to prevent this war. But it is true that this war was inaugurated and commenced before the republicans came into power.

After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated and the country was called upon by the President to furnish troops for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and congress was convened in July, laws were passed for raising all the men and all the money required by the administration, and yet, though all the men were furnished which the administration required, and all the money asked for was granted, the rebellion was not suppressed, and now we are charged by members of the democratic organization with imbecility in not putting down the rebellion.

I wish to call attention to that charge and to set that matter right. Mr. Hayes, in a public speech which was made the other day, and which is reported in the city papers, used this language:

"Let us hold this week and imbecile administration to strict account for its mismanagement. * * * What has the administration done with regard to appointments in the army? Where are the early republican appointments of this war?"

With a few honorable exceptions they have fallen into disrepute. The men who now lead our armies to victory are democrats. There, McClellan, God bless him, * * * Buell, Fitz John Porter, and scores of others who have covered themselves and their country with glory."

Mr. Hayes charges the administration with imbecility, casts a slur upon republican generals, and says that democratic generals are the generals that are leading our armies to victory. But suppose our armies under democratic leaders have remained inactive for months and had not led to victory! How does that harmonize with the charge of imbecility? [Applause and laughter.] Is the statement consistent with itself? [No, no.] Again, how about republican generals? Who is the only man that ever defeated Stonewall Jackson in battle, and would have captured his army, had he not escaped at night and destroyed the bridges behind him? John C. Fremont, a republican. [Applause.] Who are General Curtis and Sigel, who fought the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas against a superior force, defeated Price and slew McCulloch? Republicans both. [Renewed applause.] and from our own state. Who was Wallace, who fell fighting nobly at Shiloh? [Great applause.] Who was Oglesby, so lately borne home wounded from the battle of Gettysburg? [Continued cheering.] Republican generals both, and these were won—the great victories of this war. [Great enthusiasm.] Thus you see that the republicans generally have not failed to discharge their duty, and if there are not as many of them at the head of our armies it is because of the clamor of those democrats who have insisted that democratic generals should be placed in command everywhere. [That's it, that's it.]

If our armies have not advanced, and if the rebellion has not been crushed, it is because of the leaders of this democratic party at home, who are opposed to an advance of our armies, and sing hosannas to the generals that do the least. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Hayes names Buell and McClellan, and Fitz John Porter, as the men who are leading our armies to victory. I am not here to-night to make speeches

upon generals. I am not here to attack or to bolster up any particular general. But Mr. Hayes should not forget that the general who commanded at Ball's Bluff was General Stone, a democrat. He should not forget that the general who commanded at Bull Run was General McDowell, a democrat. He should not forget that the general who commanded our armies when disasters have taken place have not been republicans. There is another general whom I have not mentioned. There are few, very few, republican generals in important positions; but there is one who has sustained himself upon every battle-field—whose command was mostly taken from him to strengthen the army upon the Peninsula—who conducted perhaps the most successful retreat of the war, saving his little army—who also fought a most desperate battle when under General Pope. I allude to Major General Banks. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

If our armies have not advanced, it is not owing to the imbecility of the administration, as is charged. It is because they have been in the hands of men who failed to advance either from incompetency, or indisposition, or political considerations, or what is more probable, because they were influenced by this party organization at home which is opposed to the war. [A voice—"We all know that."] I would not be understood as saying that all democrats are opposed to the war—by no means. A large proportion, and I would be glad to believe, the larger proportion of them, are true and loyal to their country. [Applause.] Thousands and tens of thousands of them in this state, have volunteered and risked their lives in support of the constitution and the Union. Some of the bravest and best generals we have from Illinois, and from the democratic ranks; but they have no affiliation with this democratic organization which is opposed to the earnest prosecution of the war. I could name several of them whom you all know. There is Major General Mc Clelland, [applause.] General Brayman, General Logan, Major Scates and others, the leading men of the democratic party before the rebellion broke out. [Cheers.] In what I have been saying, I allude to the leaders of the organization which has been gotten up in this state for the purpose of embarrassing the administration, and which is really opposed to the war Union. The men who want to prolong this contest, until both the north and the south shall be exhausted and a peace brought about which will restore these traitors to power. You have the evidence of that in what was said by Mr. Key, who was dismissed the other day from the army. When enquired of why, after the battle of Sharpsburg, the rebel army was not bagged, his answer was that it was not the policy. That the policy was to wear out both sides, and then the Union would be saved, and that if we could come together fraternally, slavery would be preserved. That was the expression of a single individual. But it was the expression of the feelings of hundreds and thousands of men in the state.

To show you that there are others who entertain similar views, let me call your attention to this most extraordinary letter of Gen. Scott, which has made its appearance within a few days. Gen. Scott, then the commander-in-chief of our armies, at the time of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, on the 3d day of March, 1861, writes a letter to Gov. Seward, in which he advises a dismemberment of the Union. His fourth proposition is, "Say to the seceded states, 'wayward sisters, depart in peace!'" This is one of the four propositions, and the one which he evidently favors, as you will see when you come to read the whole letter. He proposed to accept the Crittenden compromise, or some other proposition similar to it, and he thought no more states would secede. He was the head of your armies at that time, and he has designated the commanders of your armies to a great extent since that period. Could you expect to put down the rebellion when the man who commanded your armies and charged with the duty of crushing the rebel army entertained views of this character? [No, no.] Then whose fault is it that your armies are not laid against the foe? Is it the imbecility of the administration, or is it the fault of the men who have been placed in command, and who are operated upon by this influence at home which is opposed to restoring the Union by the destruction of the rebels? [Applause.]

I know that these gentlemen say they are in favor of crushing the rebellion. Mr. Allen, the candidate of this party for congress, in a speech delivered in this city a few days ago, quoted one of the resolutions of the democratic state convention to show that the charge was false—that the democratic party was a anti-war party. This is what he quoted:

"That the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed; and it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all legal and constitutional measures necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end."

Observe the language of that resolution: "It is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all legal and constitutional measures necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end." [Jim Allen.] Yes, and these democrats who say this, judge that nothing is necessary and proper to that end but to wear out the country and thus make peace. These general resolutions mean nothing. This organization and its representative men oppose every efficient measure for putting down this rebellion. I will produce the evidence of this, for I want to satisfy this community upon that point. I desire to establish the fact here to-night, beyond cavil or dispute, that if these men, engaged in this democratic party organization, succeeded in getting into power and secure the control of the congress of the United States, this Union will be disrupted or made subservient to the south. It is not fair to judge any party by the action of its representative men. [Cries, "Yes, yes, yes."] What the representative men of this party do in congress? We have five of them from this state, with Gen. Richardson at their head. Various measures were introduced into the last congress for the purpose of prosecuting this war more efficiently. What one of them did these representative men sustain? Not one. They voted generally against every measure of this kind. I think they opposed the revenue bill, and it is now attacked by the party throughout the state—a measure without which our army could not be sustained in the field.

Another measure—and perhaps the most important one before congress, provides for foraging upon the enemy, confiscating his property, and discharging his slaves. Did any of these gentlemen vote for any of these propositions? They opposed them all. How is it, then, that the rebellion is to be put down, by all legal and constitutional means, necessary and proper, when they oppose every measure which is offered in congress for that purpose? [Voice, "By restoring the democratic party to power."] Well, restore the democratic party to power, and then they will put down the rebellion by submitting the rebels, or by the dismemberment of the Union. These representative men of the party oppose every measure which is offered, calculated to hurt the rebels. They have excuses for it, it is true. They will perhaps tell you that this confiscation act is unconstitutional, or unnecessary, or improper. But when you examine this confiscation act, it will be found to be as clearly constitutional as any law which was ever enacted.

(Continued to-morrow.)

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REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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Last Night's Report.

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To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21. From Richmond papers:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 17. Reports from Corinth say the enemy has evacuated Corinth.

TERRELL, Oct. 17. Paroled confederate soldiers just arrived from Iuka say that 700 wounded have been sent to that place, and that our number will not exceed 1500. Our army is in the highest spirits. Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. Among the killed is Col. Patterson, 1st Tenn. Col. Evans, Texas Rangers, Major Prior, Capt. Carleugh and Wm. May. Gold is selling in Richmond at 1,004, 1/2, and silver at 1,254, 3/4 per cent.

Defending in the commissary department has become so common as to call forth comments and become a general talk in the streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th contains an editorial on the affairs in Kentucky. This renegade movement has profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and fashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had reasonably expected from Bragg's magnificent army something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We had anticipated something more than boastful orders and sounding proclamations. We had formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led nearly up to Louisville. His long delay at Tupelo, his hesitancy at Chattanooga, his tardy advance into Kentucky has shaken this public confidence. But few were willing to condemn him so long as an opportunity remained for the consummation of the grand objects of this campaign. It is all over now. The Kentucky movement in the hands of Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure.

The following regiments have just joined Sigel's command: 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th New York 33d Mass., and 26th Wisconsin. The 82d Illinois is on its way, and will probably join him to-day.

Such facts as these are sufficient answers to the fault-finding that Sigel has not been properly reinforced. Sigel yesterday moved his command to the neighborhood of Centerville, and established his headquarters there.

A man arrived in the city last night direct from Richmond. He was a tempter in the federal army, and was captured in the first battle of Bull Run. He says he saw the Merrimack No. 2, lying near Rock creek, as he passed down and thinks she is nearly ready for service. She has had all the iron plates placed on her, and looks as if she would be an ugly customer. He heard persons say who saw the old Merrimack that this one is similar in construction and plan, though not so large, and will be more easily handled. Four of the 1st Maryland cavalry, Union, have been reconditioned, and are to be tried on the charge of murder. What the facts are he could not learn.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.

Special to Herald.—General Humphrey Marshall's rebel force is retreating from Mt. Sterling towards East Tennessee. His army numbers about 3,000 men. We have a force in pursuit, but as all of Marshall's men are mounted he will doubtless escape. Gen. Bragg's rebel army is moving through Cumberland Gap. Gen. Buell has ceased pursuit, and is lying with his main force at Crab Orchard. In another week no regular rebel force will be in Kentucky, and a new disposition will be made of our immense army. Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been placed temporarily in command of the forces in Covington. Major General Granger takes the field to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Specials contain very interesting news. A Sharpshooter against the Times says a prisoner captured during the late reconnaissance, states the enemy have not over 20,000 troops at any one point in Virginia. The army is daily expecting a supply of clothing, shoes, &c. The force at the extreme right of the line in the vicinity of Hancock has been greatly strengthened within the past two days. This has caused a movement of two or three divisions further up the river. Various rumors are afloat in reference to the future disposition of the army. The men are desirous either to offer battle or go into winter quarters. Nearly 3,000 soldiers having been found in Sharpsburg without a proper pass, have been sent to Harper's Ferry to work on roads and bridges.

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LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.

On Sunday Gen. Forest, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, commenced crossing the Cumberland river, whose advance was 1000 strong, and encamped on Gallatin pike, seven miles north of Nashville. Gen. Negley immediately dispatched Col. Miller, with a detachment, to intercept the rebels. He attacked them Monday at daylight, and drove them in great confusion across the river. But few were killed and wounded, but a number of rebels, including a colonel, were captured. The 18th Pennsylvania behaved very handsomely. John Morgan was at Litchfield, Grayson county, Tuesday night. Jos. B. Clay went south with the rebels from Lexington.

At Richmond, Humphrey Marshall, during the exodus of his troops, said to a Confederate Kentucky jurist: "We did not care anything about your people, but we did want your territory; but even that is not worth two drops of confederate blood."

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AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 23.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Mail Name, Arrival, Departure. Includes Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, etc.

Volunteers' Fund.

The following report has been handed us for publication: J. Niel, to War Fund collections, Dr. By reports received in Oct. 1, 1862, Sept. 24 and Oct. 1, 1862, total \$200.00.

To the Loyal and Charitable.

The following statement and appeal (says the St. Louis Republican) are given to the public for the purpose of disclosing the extreme destitute condition of three thousand loyal Cherokee refugees, now at Fort Scott, Kansas, exposed to the inclemency of autumn, without adequate clothing, and with no shelter from the storm.

The accompanying statement is extracted from a private letter to the writer of this, from Major R. S. Henning, commandant at Fort Scott; the appeal is from the pen of Maj. Gen. Curtis, commanding this department, of which Fort Scott and the Cherokee country form a part:

Headquarters Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1862. There are some three thousand Cherokee refugees at Fort Scott, very destitute of tents and clothing. They are the wives and little ones of the loyal portion of those Indians, their husbands having joined our forces in fighting the disloyal portion, who have long been in arms against us.

It is not necessary to add to Gen. Curtis' prompt and hearty appeal, except to say that anything like clothing for men, women or children—blankets, quilts or old carpets, however worn or damaged, will be invaluable to these worthy objects of patriotic charity.

While it is true that the people of St. Louis have been often appealed to during the war, it is equally true that they have never been appealed to in vain.

The husbandman who cultivates fields which have already yielded generous harvests, has better prospects of ample results than one who essays untended ground.

Ample rooms for the reception and arrangement of donations have been secured at the suggestion of General Curtis, by the liberality of Colonel Jackson. The benevolent ladies and gentlemen of St. Louis are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet for consultation and organization, with reference to the above objects, at the Mercantile Library, large hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next.

In response to this appeal, a meeting will be held at the Council Rooms, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for such aid as the people of St. Louis can furnish. Undoubtedly, there is a large quantity of various kinds of discarded clothing, and other articles, useless to the possessors, which may be serviceable to these distressed persons.

THE CONTINENTAL.—Remember this fine company of vocalists give a concert to night for the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, in Lippin's Hall. All who attend will have the satisfaction of listening to a rare musical entertainment, while doing an act dictated alike by humanity, justice and patriotism, for the relief of our brave and suffering soldiers.

NEW DAGUERREAN ROOM.—Mr. Foster Clark, recently of Belvidere, has opened a new daguerrean room over Moseley's bookstore in this city, which he has fitted up very neatly, and where he is exhibiting specimens of his professional skill. His work shows him to be a good operator, and he is ready for any calls upon his services.

ARRIVAL OF HARVEY CONSTOCK.—Mr. L. H. Constock arrived in this city to-day, from St. Louis, with his brother Harvey, a member of the 12th battery, who was wounded by an accidental shot soon after leaving here.

Mr. L. H. Constock reports meeting two or three of the 12th battery members in St. Louis, sent there in consequence of a temporary sickness caused by the exposure and hard labor of their first campaign. The members were generally well, when they left Corinth.

SHERIFF'S REPORT.—Sheriff Putnam informs us that his enrollment report has been in Madison some days. It was returned to him for completion, and after the corrections or additions were made, the report was sent back to the Adjutant General.

SUFFERING IN MINNESOTA.—The Indian massacres in Minnesota have produced great distress among the settlers all along the frontier counties. Appeals for contributions to aid them are being made in the principal cities, and no object of charity can be more pressing or worthy. The governor of Minnesota states that at least thirty thousand miserable men, heart-broken women and aching children are wandering homeless, naked and starving.

Dearborn has received the November number of the Atlantic Monthly.

DIED. In this city, October 23d, PETER B. SPAFFORD, aged 40 years, at his residence, 10 o'clock, at the Baptist Church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JANESVILLE, OCTOBER 23, 1862. We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—white winter \$1.01; good to extra milling spring, \$1.00; fair to good shipping grades, 75c; rejected qualities 60c.

PUBLIC SALE!

A. T. W. S. POLLSHED'S farm, two miles west of Janesville, on the Galena road, on FRIDAY, OF THIS WEEK, October 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., where will be sold at public sale the following real estate, viz: 1 Tract of 20 Acres, 1 Tract of 40 Acres, 1 Tract of 80 Acres, 1 Tract of 160 Acres, 1 Tract of 320 Acres, 1 Tract of 640 Acres, 1 Tract of 1280 Acres, 1 Tract of 2560 Acres, 1 Tract of 5120 Acres, 1 Tract of 10240 Acres, 1 Tract of 20480 Acres, 1 Tract of 40960 Acres, 1 Tract of 81920 Acres, 1 Tract of 163840 Acres, 1 Tract of 327680 Acres, 1 Tract of 655360 Acres, 1 Tract of 1310720 Acres, 1 Tract of 2621440 Acres, 1 Tract of 5242880 Acres, 1 Tract of 10485760 Acres, 1 Tract of 20971520 Acres, 1 Tract of 41943040 Acres, 1 Tract of 83886080 Acres, 1 Tract of 167772160 Acres, 1 Tract of 335544320 Acres, 1 Tract of 671088640 Acres, 1 Tract of 1342177280 Acres, 1 Tract of 2684354560 Acres, 1 Tract of 5368709120 Acres, 1 Tract of 10737418240 Acres, 1 Tract of 21474836480 Acres, 1 Tract of 42949672960 Acres, 1 Tract of 85899345920 Acres, 1 Tract of 171798691840 Acres, 1 Tract of 343597383680 Acres, 1 Tract of 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UNITED STATES MAIL!
ONLY WEEKLY LINE

do	2 21	1 95	do	6 42	2 05
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do	6 21	1 95	do	8 42	2 05

2 05 A continent of Europe, sailing at London, etc., etc.
 2 06 land.
 2 07 **THE MONTREAL MAIL**
 2 08 **OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
 2 09 direct, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-
 2 10 nection with the
 2 11 **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**
 2 12 of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
 2 13 mail, and passengers, and baggage, at the following
 2 14 rates:
 2 15
 2 16 Bohemia,.....McNister.
 2 17 North Britain,.....Grange.
 2 18 Anglo Saxon,.....Belmonte.
 2 19 Nova Scotia,.....St. John's.
 2 20 North American,.....Alton.
 2 21 Canadian,.....Graben.

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Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States at reduced rates.

For freight and passage apply to the company's general agents, Messrs. Miller & Searns, 19 Water St., Liverpool, Genoa and Dublin, and at 33 Broadway, New York, or to the agents, Messrs. W. & A. R. Cairns, 100 Broadway, New York, office, April 1st.

12 Lake Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.

This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the St. Lawrence, and connecting the cities of Montreal and Quebec, has just been opened to traffic. It cost half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,

which is open for passenger traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and connects the cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto with the Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the west and Canada, and New York and Montreal.

Booklet through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, etc.

TRAINS FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,

and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States

lots of land known as lots 1 and 2 in
village of Immaculate. All of the

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
Via Great Western, New York Central and Connecticut
Roads, to and from the
East and West.
CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads & affiliated
General Freight and Ticket offices, across offices at
Dunbar streets, Chicago.
"Pack Package Line" "Snapdragon Bridge."
Merchants visiting the "Snapdragon Bridge" are
asked to call the General Freight and Ticket offices for
Lading, Tickets, etc.
P. Beck, agent, 215 Broadway, New York City.
Kimball, agent, 21 State st, Boston; Julius B. Smith,
general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillin, agent, Sausalito.

Machine, formerly

2.46 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, ex- cept Sunday.	d
7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, ever	ay d
7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, ex- cept Sunday.	ay d
Through baggage checked through.	d
Through tickets for sale at the principal rail- road offices in the west, and at the General office, corner of Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont, Louis- ville, and at the depot, foot Lake street.	La St St
H. J. SPAULDING, B. N. RICE,	
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R.	
April 6th	

property of whatever kind belonging and for whatever purpose used and all

State of Wisconsin.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
William A Croft against Monroe Atkins and J. S. Atkins.
IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the
Court, closure and sale rendered in the above entitled
cause, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court, do hereby
offer to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of
the Court House, at Rock County, Wisconsin, on
the 10th day of September, 1902,

we charge for the best.
manufactured especially for
you, *render the best ma-*

The above sale is postponed to the 17th day of October, 1902, then at the place above mentioned. - Dated September 10th, 1902.
 S. J. M. PUTNAM,
 Sheriff of Rock County.

The above sale is further postponed to the 31st of October, 1902. At the place and hour of day above mentioned. - Dated October 19th, 1902.
 S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 The State of Wisconsin vs. Gardner H. H. Nancy H. H. Watter Rocke-feller, ————— Rocke-feller, his wife,

by artificial machines
e metal in them, from
pieces, in of poor quality.

Whitfield's Foreclosure Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
William W. Whitfield, plaintiff vs. Edmund Thomas Swift
Edith Swift his wife, Edith O'Dea, and James
O'Dea his husband, of Gilbert O'Dea, defendant.
For sale by virtue of a judgment of the
Circuit Court and sale rendered in said court in the
entitled action on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1892, in
which said action the said plaintiff recovered judgment
for the sum of \$1,000.00, with interest thereon from
the 1st day of May, 1892, in the city of Janesville,
Wisconsin, August 23d 1892.

CONGRER & HAYES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Wanted.

MEER, a Dutch first lieutenant of the U. S. S. gunboat Albatross, who was commanding the same vessel, New York, when she was captured by the pirates, and was taken to the island of Sumatra.

thence west on the south line of said one link and a half link, thence nor degree west to the center of the hole

1. I, James H. Burns of the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same is on file in my office on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1882, 1 shall at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 13th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all those parcels of land situate in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), both in township one (1) north, of range forty-two (14) east, of the fourth principal meridian, in said county, and so much thereof as shall be necessary to make

MCKEY & BRO. are this day in r
old line of Dress Trimmings, B

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